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TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1861. The Events of the Hour.

The news received by us by mail and tele graph, in reference to the all-absorbing topics of the day will be found in our impression of this morning. To it we invite the deliberate and unbiassed attention of our readers. If they have attentively read the matter we have furnished them, for months (and we might almost say years) past, they will be prepared in a greater or less degree to consider the duties which now devolve upon them. Since this time last year, we have not ceased to warn them that the Union was in the greatest peril, that the successful progress of sectionalism in the grand and glorious American Union, would lead inevitably to the condition of things which we are at present beholding. Our voice was not so potent in other States as it was in Tennessee, and our warnings were unheeded and our principles overborne. We next directed our efforts towards a reconciliation and final settlement of pending difficulties, and desired and urged with all our power the maintenance of peace in order that a full and fair exodus from these difficulties might be discovered and pursued. In this we have also partially, if not wholly failed. War is began and no man, as we have often said with all the terrific emphasis we could command, can absolutely see the end of it. The seceded States have entered with wonderful energy upon the labor of sustaining their position. They have captured Fort Sumter, which has been pronounced the strongest Fort in America. They had the advantage and did their work with ease,-This we consider entirely sufficient to convidce the Administration that the Confederate States are not playing a ridiculous farce to amuse the rest of mankind, but, if forced to carry out the programme they have already determined upon and published, the denouement will inevitably be a most serious and real tragedy. This is the point we have unquestionably reached. That the Confederate States are in dead earnest no one can now entertain the remotest doubt. We never have; but there have been those who advocated the perpetuation of the Union who have disagreed with us. This state of things is met by a proclamation from the Administration, ordering the armies of the Confederate States to disperse within twenty days, calling for 75,000 men to recapture the property which has been seized, and summoning an extra session of Congress for the 4th of July. Doubtless the Administration can get 75,000 men. It may get a great many more. But will the Confederate armies disperse, or can it recapture the Forts and take possession of the other property within the seceded States? It will have to wade through blood knee-deep to do it, and then perhaps fail. This too upon the supposition that the Border Slave States remain where they are-Will they do it? In our judgment they ought not, and will not. Heretofore they have been for the Constitution as it was, dispensing equal and exact justice to all, and for the Union as it was, with not a star erased and not a stripe blurred. Mr. LINCOLN need not expect Tennesseans to form a part of his armies. His 75,000 militia must number alone among them those who deny equality of rights to all the States and all the citizens of the Union, and not Tennesseans, who prefer the principles of justice and equality, the keystone to the arch of the Union, to a

Sumter has fallen. Pickens comes next. This may take weeks with varying details and partial successes. But Pickens will fall. If the Confederate States display half the energy and skill they have displayed, Pickens will fall. What then? Mr. LINCOLN must inaugurate a war of subjugation, and by force make a sectional party platorm the paramount law for the public adhinistration. He must penetrate from the Southern coast the Southern country whereever he may. He must march his 75,000, or his 300,000 men by land into the Confederate States. He must deluge the country in blood before he is crowned with success Sooner or later he must acknowledge this fact. Time will make it apparent, if he persist in his present undertaking, however dimly it may appear to him now.

Is it desirable that these bitter extremities should be forced upon the country? As yet we speak the words of soberness and truth. We speak as the original and true friends of the Union. We ask, is it wise? is it prudent? is it proper? is it just that these dreadful extremities should be forced upon the country? Is the Administration so mad as to insist upon and urge such a course? Are the people of the Northern States so demented as to sustain and support such a course? Will the Congress which is summonded to convene in extra session sustain the Administration in this movement? Is such infatnation possible in this age of the world?

All this may be, and in view of it, we can notify Mr. Lincoln that he cannot get his armies from Tennessee. Individuals may go to his standard, but they will be few and far between. Neither can he march his armies through Tennessee for the purpose of subjugating the Southern States. And this is not said by way of threat or menace, but as the simple expression of an important truth. But cannot this war be stopped? Can it not be stopped now? Can we not arrange for a settlement or a peaceful separation? We have denied secession and coercion. But there is yet a mode of peaceful separation. if it must come to that. That mode we The venerable and patriotic Crittenden exnamed some weeks ago, and it is through hausted every effort of his great intellect and the instrumentality of a national convention, popularity, in vain. The Peace Conference the same by which the Union was formed. sat a month in washington and employed every effort to win to reason the stubborn Let Congress when it shall meet, instead of fanaticism of the party that sustains the Presproviding for a prolonged and disastrous ident, all in vain. His Congressional majoriwar, first provide for a national convention. with power to restore the Union, and if that is impracticable, then let it arrange the terms | President reinforcing or holding Forts Sumter of a peaceful separation. Such a course and Pickens, under present circumstances would compromise neither of the conflicting unless he intends to go further, and take the opinions that are now goading us on to desolation and ruin; but it would uphold the ing of these two forts alone, will certainly fundamental idea of American institutions, not enable him to collect the revenue or enwhich have for their basis, the consent of the

PRISONER OF WAR.—A telegraph despatch | will enable him to enforce the laws and colfrom Montgomery, dated the 13th inst., announces the arrival in that place of Major Chambers, from Pensacola, accompanied by Lieut. Werden, of the U. S. Navy, who had when Tennessee should say to him, stor this been taken prisoner whilst bearing despatches | WAR. This is no way to save the Union .to Fort Pickens.

this city on Saturday night last, but we have

says the Confederate Government will im-

Union Meeting in Warren County. At a meeting of the Union men of Warren at McMinnville on the 13th inst., on motion Maj. Thos. Mayberry was called to the Chair, and W. J. Clift appointed Secretary.

Maj. Mayberry, on taking the Chair, in brief and forcible speech, explained the object of the meeting to be the organization of Union men of Warren for the coming State canvass; and the appointment of delegates to the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The following gentlemen were, on motion, appointed a Committee to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting

W. S. Hackett, S. D. Rowan, Wm. Lowry, J. L. Spurlock and W. J. Harrison, who refired and reported the following, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we are in favor of mmediate withdrawal of the forces of the United States from the forts in the seceded States; and that we are opposed to the employment of the army and navy of the Union to coerce the people of the seceded States into submission to the authority and obedience to the laws of the Govenment of the United

2. That we are in favor of the slave-hold ing States yet in the Union co-operating the Border State Convention, called to meet at Frankfort, Ky., to effect a final and lasting ement of all the distracting questions which have grown out of the agitation o the subject of slavery; and in the event they fail to obtain such guarantees in the shape of amendments to the Constitution as a pro per regard for their peace and safety in the nion requires, we are in favor of their further co-operating together in one grand, united and solemn act of revolution, by which they shall dissolve all political connection with the non-slaveholding States. 3. That we are utterly opposed to the docrine of secession as anarchical and submi

ne permanent existence of any Union o ites in which it may be recognized. 4. That the Hon. Andrew Ewing, of Da vidson, is the first choice of the Union men Warren for the office of Governor of the State of Tennessee, and that the delegates from this county to the State Convention, to be held in Nashville on the 2d day of May next, be and are hereby requested to cast the

sive in its nature and tendency, inimical to

vote of this county for him. 5. That we cordially approve of the bole and patriotic stand taken by the Hon Andrew Johnson in the Senate of the United itates, during the last Congress, in opposition to secession and disunion.

On motion, the Chair appointed the fol owing delegates to the State Convention:-D Rowan, J L Spurlock, S B Spurlock, W Hackett, Maj Wm Lowry, Reuben Blue, Isaac Jones, Jas Spurlock, sr., Geo Hoodenpyl, Washington Britton, G J Stubblefield Finley Bruster, Hon H M Watterson, Cul F H Marbury, Joseph M Bragg, Wm West, Wm White, Sidney Ross, J L Thompson, W Henneger, Leroy Fuston, Nathan Newby, jr., John Gribble, Dr J B Armstrong, Col John H French, Jesse R Edwards, Caleb Tally, Geo Ramsey, W L Scott, Ransom Gwyn. Wm Ramsey, jr., Allen Youngblood, Josiah F Morford, sr.

The Chairman and Secretary were, on motion, added to the list of delegates, and any good Union men who may be in Nashville from this county during the sitting of the Convention are requested and authorized to act with the above announced gentlemen as delegates to the Convention.

On motion, the foregoing delegates to the State Convention are requested to act as delegates from this county to the Senatorial Convention, should one be held for this dis-

The Nashville papers friendly to the cause of the Union, were, on, motion, requested to publish these proceedings. After eloquent and spirited addresses by Maj. Mayberry, Maj. Lowry, and J. L. Spur

lock, Esq., the meeting adjourned. THOS. MAYBERRY, Chairman.

W. J. CLIFT, Secretary.

Substance of the Remarks of Hon. F. K. Zollicoffer.

Having presented the resolutions of the Committee, for the consideration of the meetsectional despotism, North or South, even ng Saturday night, Gen. Zollicoffer said with the Union. Let him reflect upon these FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met under xtraordinary circumstances. A battle has been fought at Charleston. A war has been inaugurated by the Federal Administration to subdue the seceded States of the South It is not the first gun fired at Charleston which has inaugurated this conflict; but it is the formidable preparation of land and naval orces by the authorities at Washington, and eir movement upon that point, with the hreat forcibly to provision Fort Sumter .-Were a military force moving upon Tennessee, with a threat of compeling us to do that which we were unwilling to do, we would not be regarded as aggressors if we fired upon them. Mr. Lincoln knew he was bazarding war. That he knew this is proven by his formidable preparations for war; by the acknowledgment of the leading Republican ournals, that war would probably follow his determined policy of coercion, and by the sudden preparations made by Northern Governors and Legislatures, of which we are now apprised by telegraph. It was but today I read in the Chicago Tribune, printed day before yesterday-the leading organ of the President in his own State-the declara-

tion that "Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are about to undertake the enforcement of the evenue laws and the reinforcement of the overnment forts in the Seceding States .-That they will be able to do this's says that organ, "without bloodshed there is little hope." Thank God, our rulers have mastered the hilosophy of the situation-which is that either freedom or slavery must be the dominant power of the continent. It matters not when or where the first blood is spilt, except that the sooner the clinch comes the better."-There can be no peace till one or the other conquered. Fellow-citizens, we must not close our eyes

such facts. If the news which reaches us to-day does not mean war, a sectional war, threatening the subjugation of unwilling States, resisting because of apprehended danger to their sacred rights, their property, and their institutions, what does it mean? It was easy for the President and his party to have settled the difficulties, by a peaceable adjustment, giving security and equality to very State and every section; why does he esort to war if he does not mean to enforce upon the South the anti-slavery power of his party? Surely it was better to do justice ble adjustment have come from the South while the North has been stoically immovable. During all the last session of Congress Southern Senators and Representatives were suing for terms of justice, importuning the North in vain to agree to some adjustment giving to us a sense of future safety and peace. sat a month in Washington and employed ties treated all reasonable efforts of ment with silence or contempt. What sufficient reason can there be for the

other forts, and other government property— custom houses, navy yards, &c? The holdforce the laws in the seceded States. If he means to go forward and take the forts and custom houses, and do such other things as will enable him to enforce the laws and colterms of justice and safety to the South, he well knows that this means war, subjugation. ultimate and inevitable disunion

If war is what he means, the time has come

Fort Pickens.

We were not at the meeting held in peace, and we are true to the Union. This is all we ask. But if justice and peace are de-Give us guarantees of safety to our institubeen furnished with an authentic report of the substance of a speech delivered on that occasion by Gen. Zollicoffer, to which we invite the attention of the reader.

Indeed us, if the rule of Black Republicanism, regardless of our complaints, is to be enforced, at the mouth of the cannon, upon our sister States of the South, we stand in their defence—your war must be waged against a united South. At all events, I for one, am a united South. At all events, I for one, am a negroes.—Lewisburg Messenger. nied us, if the rule of Black Republica true son of the South, and will survive or A despatch from Montgomery, of the 12th, ays the Confederate Government will im-

the last drop of my life-blood, if it could have saved this great government from destruction. But I have also been true to the constitutional rights of the slaveholding states. And I have not doubted, that unless every State and every section could be made to feel safe in its domestic institutions, there could be no security for the Union. I have been willing to adopt any adjustment that could possibly secure these ends. I voted for the Peace Conference propositions which were not such as I entirely approved. But I deemed them far better than no settlemen

at all From the beginning there have been two great systems of labor in the country-free abor in one section and slave labor in the other-working harmoniously for a long time under the government, and all the time con-tributing, in a thousand ways, to the motual prosperity of the two sections. All we ask is that these systems shall be undisturbed.—
Both are entitled to, and have been guaraneed protection by the General Government. As long as the slave States were numerically the strongest, all was peace, justice and fra ternity. But when the free States acquired numerical ascendency, disturbances com menced. The clauses of the Constitution giving security and equality to the slaveholding States have been construed one way in the North and another in the South. All we ask is that they shall be so construed as to que us safety. At length a party has attained power which refuses this. They now have control of nearly all the Northern States and of the Federal Government. They refuse to recognize the right of property in slaves.— They denounce the holding of this property as an evil and a crime. They deny to the people of the slaveholding States an equal participation in the common territories of the Union. They assert that every human being in this government, black or white, is entitled to liberty and equality of voice in the Government, and they steadily keep up an exciting agitation, sometimes for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the forts and arsenals within the slave States, at other times for probibiting slavery in the territories, and at other times n resistance to the fugitive slave law, and to almost every other law or regulation design-

ed for the preservation of Southern property.

need not go into details; but it is necessary

that we should not fail to remember what

this revolution has its origin in. Look at the second section of the Chicago platformlook at the Blake resolution in Congress last year, for which sixty Republican leaders voted, and you will find the doctrine laid down, which the Premier in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet expounded in all his speeches through the Northwest last fall !-- that the slave is entitled to his liberty-the black man to equality with the white man. This is what coercion ultimately means. At Atchison, Mr Seward soid that "every human being, being necessarily born the subject of a government is a member of the State, and has a natural right to be a member of the State." "You must put into every man's hand-not into the hands of a few-the ballot; or put into every man's hand, and not into the hands of a few, the bullet, so that every man shall be equal before the law in his power as a citizen. All men shall have the ballot, or none; all men shall have the bullet, or none." At Chicago, he said-"civilization is to be maintained and carried on upon this continent by Federal States upon the principle of free soil, free labor free speech, equal rights, and universal suf-He said this was in "irrepressible fflict" with the false principle of "slave soil of African slave labor, of unequal rights and unequal representation, [striking at the threefifths representation] resulting in unequal What does this all mean? Is it not revolutionary of the most solemn compacts of the constitution? And does not the

Mr. Seward professes now to be for peace and conciliation. The President also profess es to desire peace. For weeks they have been secretly and energeticly preparing for war, but all the time feigning to look to peace. They impressed the public mind with the belief that the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter was daily to be locked for. The activity at the arsenals, armories, and navy yards, and the unusual movements of ships and laud forces, attracted attention, and caused much surmise; but all was mystery at Washington. An Autocrat or Emperor of Europe could not have been more mysterious than this republican President in his secret preparations to coerce the seceded States. What confidence can be placed in the assurances of the Administration, after such nn exhibition of perfidy?

pending revolution justly take its origin in

such an inauguration of "irrepressible con

And is the American principle, that all government is intended to protect the peronal and property rights of the people to be Have we not declared in our Constitution, that all government is founded on authority of the people, and may be changed by them at will? When seven States, alarmed for their safety, renounce the government that menaces their rights, and o be whipped into submission, by numerical force? At a time when even the leading monarchies of Europe have recognized the right of the people to change their forms of government at will-when they permit the down-trodden masses of the Kingdoms and Duchies of Italy to go to the ballot-box and throw off their old forms of government, and adopt new, are we to see the experiment made, in this Government of the people, by Northern sectional President, to and hold as pravinces" resisting Southern States? The Confederated States ask for a peaceable separation. They must have it, or e made perfectly secure in all their rights, in union with the other States We should deplore a permanent separation of the States; but war is not the way to prevent it. Let ustice be done-let the rights of all be respected-let the domestic institutions of evey State be perfectly secure against interneddling from abroad, and we may once nore come together and live in harmony and eace-but never otherwise. Tennessee and ther slave States yet within the Union have been patient and forbearing; they have been ruly and ardently attached to the Union; they have employed every possible effort for djustment that would save the Union and protect the rights of the States. They would till labor to accomplish these results, if there is ground for hope, or plank to stand But, in my opinion, it now becomes heir highest duty to warn the infatuated men in power that any attempt to subjugate the seceded States, will at once place the fa-

ratics in conflict with a united South. Special Dispatches to the Chronicle and Sentinel. Arrest of a Spy-Secret Dispatches. MONTGOMERY, April 13 .- Lieut. Werden f the U.S. N., a prisoner of war here, has een compelled to give up to the Secretary of war his dispatches from Commander Slemmer to the Government at Washington. The opinion of the Attorney General has een requested as to the law in his case. He violated his promise to report to Gen. Bragg, and carried into Fort Pickens secret dispatches while he showed to Gen. Bragg open dispatches and further failed to report

Fort of Charleston Blockaded. MONTGOMERY, April 13 .- It is announced nere in well-informed circles, that the port of Charleston is blockaded by the federal fleet.

Fort Pickens Reinforced. MONTGOMERY, April, 13.-Advices from ensacola state that reinforcements were put into Fort Pickens last night.

The Feeling in Halifax. HALIFAX, N. S., April 13 .- The news of the combardment caused a profound sensation. had heard with deep sorrow and regret of the

war amongst neighbors, and without ex-

pressing an opinion prayers were offered for New Commissioner to Washington. MONTGOMERY, April 12.-Gen. Reneau and Col. Ben. McCulloch propose to the President and Cabinet of the Confederate States to proceed as soon as possible to Washington with a force of 25,000 men, who will meet there according to a concerted plan, and take Winfield Scott and Lincoln prisoners. Col. McColloch has already 10,000 men with

arms and hearts sufficient. HCRRIBLE MURDER.-Last Senday morning a while before daylight, Azor Cochran, a well known and respectable citizen of this vicinity, was horribly murdered. Some person coming up to the house that he was in and shot him through the window, (the pane being out,) the load of shot, bullets and other loading, striking him near the ear, knocking off the whole top of his head casttering his

DIED.

mediately issue letters of marque and re-as ever breathed the breath of life. I, at Massocai L. Runn, wife of Louis Rubin. prisal.

St. Louis and St. Joseph papers please copy. In this city, on Saturday, April 13th, 1861.



(From tae Charleston Courier, April 13th.)

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED

Bombardment of Fort Sumter!! At about 2 o'clock on the afternoon Thursday, Gen. Beauregard made a demand on Major Anderson for the immediate surrender of Fort Sumter, through his Aids, Col. Jas. Chestnut, jr., Col. Chisolm and Capt. Lee. Major Auderson replied that such a course would be inconsistent with the duty he was required by the Government to perform. The answer was communicated by the General-in-Chief to President Davis.

This visit, and the refusal of the commandant of Fort Sumter to accede to the demand made by Gen. Beaugegard, passed from tongue to tongue, and soon the whole city was in possession of the startling intelligence. Rumor, as she is wont to do, shaped the facts to suit her purposes, enlarged their dimension and gave them a complexion which they had not worn when fresh from the pure and art less hands of truth.

A half an hour after the return of the derlies it was confidently believed that the batteries would open fire at 8 o'clock, and in expectation of seeing the beginning of the conflict, hundreds congregated upon the Battery and the wharves, looking out on the bay. There they stood, straining their eyes over the dark expanse of water, waiting to see the flash and hear the boom of the first gun. The clock told the hour of 11, and still they gazed and listened, but the eyelids grew weary, and at noon of night the larger por-tion of the disappointed spectators were plodding their way homeward.

At about 9 o'clock, Gen. Beauregard re eived a reply from President Davis, to the elegram in relation to the surrender of Sumter, by which he was instructed to inform hisjor Andersoh that if he would evacuate the fort he held when his present supply of provisions was exhausted there would be no appeal to arms. This proposition was borne to Major Anderson by the Aids who had delivered the first message, and he refused to accept the condition. The General-in-Chief orthwith gave the order that the batteries be opened at half past 4 o'clock on Friday rning. Major Anderson's reply was decisive of the momentous question, and Gen. Beauregard determined to apply the last ar-

The stout soldier had resolved to make lesperate defence, and the bloody trial of strength must be essayed. The sword must cut asunder the last tie that bound us to a people, whom, in spite of wrongs and injustice wantonly inflicted through a long series of years, we had not yet utterly hated and despised. The last expiring spark of affection must be quenched in blood. Some of the most splendid pages in our glorious must be blurred. A blow must be struck that would make the ears of every Republican fanatic tingle, and whose dread ful effects will be felt by generations yet to come. We must transmit a heritage of ranking and undying hate to our children. We pause to contemplate the terrible

prospect. Hurried on by the rapid course

of events, vexed and distracted by increasing

irritations, astounded by the glaring treache ry of our enemies, lost in wonder at their egregious stupidity, we had not fully comprehended the nature of the work we were about to begin. Now, while the ear was waiting for the roar of cannon we saw clearly the magnitude of the crisis. While those solemn hours were passing silently away, we contemplated the tremendous undertaking in all its aspects, bearings and consequences. We paused, but it was not the pause of hesitation or doubt. We had long since made ourselves familiar with the dangers that darkened over our pathway, and had they been ten-fold greater we would have dared do what we have done, with the same steady courage and immovable resolution. We had marked out a way for our feet, and we would pursue this road let what may oppose our progress. This pathway was traced by the finger of honor, and Heaven's own light rests upon it. During these dark hours, heavy with the anguish of mothers, sisters and wives, and wet with their tears, we paused to reflect and pray. We refreshed our spirits with glorious memories. We felt the inspiration of a just and holy cause and a sublime purpose, and disgusted with childish trifling and studied perfidy, we looked to Heaven for direction and blessing, and turned our backs

forever upon our former brothers. The crisis had arrived, and we were fully prepared to meet it. The work that awaited he morrow was of a momentous character, but we had counted the cost, and had resolv-

ed to do it or die in the attempt. At the gray of the morning of Friday the roar of cannon broke upon the ear. The expected sound was answered by thousands. The houses were in a few minutes emptied of their excited occupants, and the living stream poured through all the streets leading to the wharves and Battery. On reaching our beautiful promenade we found it lined with ranks of eager spectators, and all the wharves commanding a view of the battle were crowded thickly with human forms. On no gala occasion have we ever seen nearly so large a number of ladies on our Battery as graced the breezy walk on this eventful morning.-There they stood with palpitating hearts and palid faces, watching the white smoke as it rose in wreaths upon the soft twilight air and breathing out fervent prayers for their gallant kinsfolk at the guns. O! what a conflict raged in those heaving bosoms between love for husbands and sons, and love for our common mother, whose insulted honful children to the ensanguined field.

or and imperilled safety had called her faith-At thirty minutes past four o'clock the conflict was opened by the discharge of a shell frow the Howitzer Battery on James' Island. inder the command of Capt. Geo. S. James. who followed the riddled Palmetto banner or the bloody battle fields of Mexico. The sending of this barmful messenger

Maj. Anderson was followed by a deatening explosion, which was caused by the blowing up of a building that stood in front of the

While the white smoke was melting away into the air, another shell, which Lieut. W. Hampten Gibbs has the honor of having fired pursued its noiseless way towards the hostile ortification. The honored missive described its beauti ful curve through the balmy air, and falling

within the hostile fortress, scattered its dead y contents in all directions. Fort Moultrie hen took up the tale of death, and in a moment the guns from the redoubtable Gun Battery on Cummings' Point, from Capt Mc-Cready's Battery, from Capt. Jas. Hamilton's Floating Battery, the Enfilade Battery, and other fortifications spit forth their wrath at the grim fortress rising so defiantly out of the

Major Anderson received the shot and shell in silence. And some excited lookers-on, ignorant of the character of the foe, were flu-The Legislature passed a resolution that they ent with conjectures and predictions, that revived the hope fast dying out of their hope-ful and tender hearts. But the short-lived hope was utterly extinguished when the deepening twilight revealed the Stars and Stripes floating proudly in the breeze. The batteries continued at regular intervals to belch iron vengeance, and still no answer was returned by the foe. About an hour after the booming began, two balls rushed hissing through the air, and glanced harmles rom the stuccoed bricks of Fort Moultrie. The embrasures of the hostile fortress gave forth no sound again till between six and seven o'clock, when, as if wrathful from enorced delay, from casemate and parapet the United States officer poured a storm of iron hail upon Fort Moultrie, Stevens' Iron Battery and the Floating Battery. The broad-side was returned with spirit by the gallant

gunners at these important posts.

The firing now began in good earnest. The curling white smoke hung above the angry ieces of friend and foe, and the jarring boon

Parker reported from Sullivan's Island to Mount Pleasant that everything was in fine ondition at Fort Moultrie, and that the sol-

diers had escaped unhurt. The same dispatch stated that the embras aged by the shock of the shot, and though that formidable structure had been struck eleven-times, the balls had not started a single bolt. Anderson had concentrated his fire upon the Floating Battery, and the Dalhgreen Battery, under command of Lieutenant Hamilton. A number of shells had dropped into Fort Sumter, and one gun cubarbette had been

The following cheering tidings were brought to the city by Col. Edmund Yates, Acting lieutenant to Dozier, of the Confederate States Navy, from Fort Johnson, Stevens Sattery and the Floating Battery are doing aportant service. Stevens' Battery ha ade considerable progress in breaching the outh and Southwest walls of Fort Sumter The Northwest wall is suffering from the well aimed fire of the Floating Battery, whose shot have dismounted several of the guns on the parapet, and made it impossible to use the remaining ones. The Howitzer Battery connected with the impregnable Gun Battery at Cummings' Point, is managed with conmmate skill and terrible effect.

Eleven o'clock .- A messenger from Morris Island brings the glorious news that the shot glance from the iron covered battery at Cum ings' Point, like marbles thrown by a child on the back of a furtle. The upper portion of the Southwest wall of Fort Sumter shows lainly the effect of the terrible cannonade om the formidable product of Mr. C. H. tevens' patriotism and ingenuity. A half an hour latter the gladsome tidings ame that Stevens' Battery was fast damag

ng the Southwest wall of Sumter. Henry Buist is doing gallant service with the Palmetto Guards, delighting all hearts by assuring us in the city that everything was going on well at the Iron Battery, which was still proof against sixty-eight pounders, and the men in good spirits.

A boat reached the city from the Floating The few shots fired by Major Anderson early this morning, knocked the chimneys Battery about half-past twelve o'clock, and reported that a shot from Fort Sumter pene trated the top or shed of the structure, and three shots struck the sand bags in the rear of the Battery. Another messenger who arrived a short time after the above was bulletined, confirms

the cheerful news. Twelveo'clock.—We have just learned by an arrival from Cummings' Point, that the batteries there are doing good service-Stevens' Battery very successful. Not a single cas-ualty has happened. The troops are in the went to the Fort. In a few minutes the best spirits. Two of the guns at Fort Sum-ter appear to be disabled. Considerable Federal flag was again drawn down by Major Anderson, and the white flag again damage has been done to the roofs of the officer's quarters. At one o'clock the following was received

from Morris' Island. Two guns in Stevens' Battery temporarily disabled, Anderson's fire having injured the doors of the embra-Sumter, also three fire companies to quench sures. The damage will be repaired speedily. It is thought that Fort Sumter will be breached in two hours. Three steam vessels of war were seen off the bar, one of them supposed to be the Harriet Lane. Capt. R. S. Parker reached the city from Fort Moultrie at half-past two o'clock, and makes the following report: Captain Parker visited Fort Moultrie and the Enfilading Bat-Beauregard. The people sympathize with Anderson, but abhor those in the steamers in

spirits. He left the Mortar Battery, Lieut. Hollinquist, at ten minutes past two. The soldiers stationed there are giving a good account of themselves. The Floating Battery had been struck eighteen times, and received no material dama The venerable Edwin Ruffin, who, as soon as it was known that a battle was inevitable hastened over to Morris' Island and was elected a member of the Palmetto Guard, fired the first gun from Stevens' Iron Battery All honor to the chivalrous Virginian! may he

tery near by, and found all well and in high

live many years to wear the fadeless wreath that honor placed upon his brow on our glorious Friday.

Another noble son of the Old Dominion who rebukingly reminds her of her past glory was appointed on General Beauregard's Staff on Thursday, before despatches to the General in command, from Brigadfer-Gen. James Simons in command of Morris' Is land, during the thickest of the fight, and in the face of a murderous fire from Fort Sumter. Col. Roger A. Pryor, the eloquent young Virginian, in the execution of that dangerous commission passed within speaking distance of the angry and hostile for

Despite the fierce and concentrated fire from Fort Sumter, the rival fortification on Sullivan's Island received but slight damage. Its Merlons stood unmoved, and are this press said combinations, and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilimorning in as good condition as they were before their strength was tested by the rude The Floating Battery came out of the iron storm without losing a plate of its iron cover

or a splinter of its pine. A brisk fire was kept up by all the batteries until about 7 o'clock in the evening, after which hour the guns boomed at regular intervals of twenty minutes. All the batteries on Morris's Island, ing upon the channel, kept up a steady fire for some time at the dawn of day. It is reported they threw their shot into the Harriet Lane, and that that steamer, having adaforesaid combinations, to disperse within twenty days from this date. vanced as far as the renowned Star of the West Battery, was crippled by a well aimed shot, after which she deemed it prudent to

give up the dangerous attempt, and turned her sharp bow to the sea. Stevens' Iron Battery played a conspicuous and important part in the brilliant, and as far as our men are concerned, bloodless conflict, which has placed the 12th of April, 1861, among the memorable days. The calibre of its guns, its nearness to Fort Sumter, its perfect impenetrability, the coolness and skill of its gallant gunners, made this fortification one of the most formidable of Maj. Anderson's terrible opponents. The effect of its Dahlgreen's and 64 pounders was diseffect, but not one of the garrison were injured. None of the troops of the Confede tinctly visible at an early stage of the conflict. Clouds of mortar and brick dust arose rate States were hurt. The fort was in flames: from the Southwest wall of the fort as the shot hissed on their errand of death. Shot raft to pass up water to extinguish the fire. after shot told with terrible effect on the strong wall, and at about three o'clock Major Anderson ceased to return this murderous

in that portion of the fortress was borne to

the city.

fire. In the course of the afternoon the joy-ful tidings that a breach had been effected

intervals of twenty minutes firing was kept up all night on Sumter. Major Anderson ceased firing from Sumter at six o'clock in the evening. All night he was engaged in repairing damages and protecting the bar-bette guns. He commenced to return the fire at seven o'clock this morning. Fort Sumter seems to be greatly disabled. The battery on Cumming's Point does Fort Sum-

ter great damage.
At nine o'clock this morning a dense smoke assed out from Fort Sumter The Federal flag is at half-mast, signaling

The shells from Fort Moultrie and the bat teries on Morris' Island fall into Majer Anderson's stronghold thick and fast, and they can be seen in their course from the Charleston batteries. The cannonading is going on briskly from all points from the vessels outside and all

which no one knows. along the coast. It is reported that Fort ioners, reiterating his intention to "hold Samter is on fire. nent and collect the revenue." The opinion prevails that an attempt will be made before suurise to run the light-draught vessels of the fleet up to Sumter to reinforce and provision it.

SECOND DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, April 13.—Fort Sumter is with President Lincoln this morning. The undoubtedly on fire, and the flames are raging all around it. Major Anderson has thrown out a rait loaded with men, who are passing gural programme—holding the public proposition. up buckets of water to extinguish the fire; the fort is scarcely discernible; the men on the raft are now objects of fire from Morris Island. With glasses, balls can be seen skiping over the water striking the unprotected raft, great havoe is created among the poor fellows. It is surmised that Major Anderson is gradually blowing up the fort; he search is gradually blowing up the fort; he scarcly fires a gun. At half-past eleven o'clock flames were bursting from all the port-holes. The destruction of Fort Sumter is ine Four vessels, two of them large steamers, are in sight, over the bar, and the largest ap-

ry will be used."

The reply of the President to the Virginia The reply of the President to the Virginia Commissioners repeats his purpose to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and collect the duties on imports, but not to use force, except when necessary, for this object.

"If the war news proves true, I shall probably not withdraw the troops from the second States, but shall consider that the forts and property of those States was belong to pears to be engaging Morris Island.

The flames are nearly subsided in Sumter but Majer Anderson does not fire any guns. The breaches made in Fort Sumter are on the side opposite the Cumming's Point.— Two of its port-holes are knocked into one, pieces of friend and foe, and the jarring boom rolled at regular intervals on the anxious ear. The atmosphere was charged with the smell of vMainous saltpetre, and as if in sympathy with the melancholy scene the sky was covered with heavy clouds, and everything wore a sombre aspect.

A boat bearing dispatches to General Beauregard from Morris' Island, reached the city about nine o'clock, reported that all the batteries were working admirably; that no one was injured, and that the men were wild with enthusiasm.

A short time after that happy news was received, the schooner Petril, from Hog Island

Two of its port-holes are knocked into one, and the wall from the top is crumbling.

Three vessels, one of them a large sized steamer, are over the bar and seem to be preparing to participate in the conflict.

Gen. Besuregard left the wharf just now in a boat for Morris Island. The excitement, if anything, is increasing. I have received a letter from S. C. Roylston, dated Fort Moultrie, six o'clock this morning. He says not one man was killed or wounded. The iron battery had been damaged, the rifled cannon of the battery did great execution on Fort Sumter, and were all almed into Anal Virginia to seize the public property,

derson's port holes. Three of Samter's barthe Government. It is not generally credit-ed, but is believed in official quarters. bette guns were dismounted, of which one was a ten inch columbiad. A corner of Fort The avenues leading to Washington are umter, opposite Fort Moultrie, was knocked closely watched. off. The steamers Water Witch, Mohawk, and Pawnee, it was thought, were the first three vessels in the offing.

nent has closed.

sheet of flame.

till waves.

trie was killed.

the batteries there.

on of to-night.

oclamation.

nilitary inside.

v the President:

Signed:

ervices to the Government.

More troops are ordered.

on the way to Fort Sumter.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 13, A. M.—The bat-teries of Sullivan's Island, Cumming's Point

and Stevens' Battery are pouring shot and shell into Fort Sumter. Major Anderson

on fire. There has just been two explosion

CHARLESTON, April 13 .- Two of Maj. An

lerson's magazines exploded. Only occa-

ional shots are fired from Fort Moultrie .-

Major Auderson is only occupied in pu

It is stated from a reliable source that n

Shots from Fort Sumter penetrated th

Two ships are making in towards Morris

FOURTH DISPATCH.

flag was again hoisted over Fort Sumter

when Porcher Miles, with a flag of truce

FIFTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 11, 1 o'clock, A. M.

General Beauregard has just gone to For

Fort Sumter has been unconditionally

Anderson and men were conveyed to

has reached the city, the guest of General

sight, who did not even attempt to reinforce

were wounded. The fort was taken posses-

By Telegraph.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATIO

WASHINGTON, April 14 .- The city is in a

proar of excitement over the President's

30,000 men have already tendered their

eint. Cavalry are on the roads and the

The following is the proclamation issued

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States

suppressed in the ordinary way. I therefore

call forth the militia of the several States of

the Union to the aggregate of 75,000 to sup-

tate and aid this effort to maintain the laws

and the integrity of the National Union, and

the perpetuity of popular Government, and to redress wrongs that have long been en-

The first service assigned to the forces will

be to repossess the forts, places and property

utmost care will be taken consistent with the

object to avoid devastation and destruction,

or inteferrence with the property of the peace

ful citizens in any part of the country; and I

hereby command persons, composing the

I hereby convene both Houses of Congres

for the fourth of July next, to determine upon

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

measures which the public safety demand

By W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

From Charleston.

CINCINNATI, April 13 .- A special dispatch

to the Enquirer states that Fort Sumter sur-

rendered at half past one o'clock yesterday

t was cannonaded and shelled with terrible

Auderson ceased firing, and placed men on a

Several magazines exploded. The guns from

Moultrie and Cummings' Point did the great-

est execution. One corner of Sumter was

shot away, breaches were made, and the fort

badly damaged. Several guns were disman-

tled. Anderson despairing of assistance from

the war vessels, and his men being utterly

exhausted, displayed the white flag. The bombardment ceased; and after a parley, Major Anderson finally surrendered. The

stars and stripes were saluted and hauled down, and the flag of the Confederate States

Fire engines were sent from Charleston t

extinguish the fire. Major Anderson is now

the guest of Gen. Beauregard; his men were

taken to Morris' Island under a guard .-

Great sympathy is telt for Mejor Anderson

the fort only under an extraordinary emer gency. The war vessels afforded him n

The people of Charleston are frantic with

excitement. During the fight the house-tops

were alive with men, women, and children watching the progress of the fight. The news from the North is gloomy. Vol-

unteers are enrolling in several of the State

to sustain Lincoln, and it is now conceded

hat a civil war is inaugurated, the end o

Lincoln replied to the Virginia Commi

From Washington.

President to communicate to the Virginia State Convention the policy to be pursued in regard to the Confederate States.

"An unprovoked assault on Fort Sumter has been made, and I shall repress it if I can, and take the places which have been seized, to the best of my ability. Force, if necessatill he need?"

Washington, April 13.—The Commis

for gallantry and courage. He abandoned

were raised over Sumter.

Virginia will secode.

that have been seized from the Union. The

surrendered. The people are wild with joy No South Carolinians were hurt. Tw

the fire before it reaches the magaz,ne.

housand shots were fired altogether.

CHARLESTON, April 13, P. M -The Federal

loating battery below the water line

s to hold out for aid from the ships.

Washington, April 14.—Douglas had an interview with President Lincoln, and told him that while opposed to the Administra-tion's political issues, he was prepared to Another correspondent says the bombardustain the President in his constitutional Major Anderson has drawn down the stars functions to preserve the Union, and mainand stripes and displayed a white flag, which has been answered from the city, as a boat is tain the Government and defend the Capitol. The fire of Morris' Island and Fort Moul-

He said a firm policy and prompt action Montgomery advices indicate that the Contrie is divided between Fort Sumter and the ederate Congress on re-assembling will forthships-of-war. The ships have not yet opened. with declare war.

From Detroit. DETROIT, April 14.—The war news creates profound sensation. Unanimous sentime sustains the Government. The same feeling exists at Chicago. does not return the fire. Fort Sumter is still

From Erie, Pa. ERIE, PA., April 14 .- The war news creates a profound sensation. Unanimous sentiment sustains the Government—all our volunteer ompanies offer their services to the Governor o-morrow. From Columbus, Ohio.

The Morris Island battery is doing heavy work; it is thought that only the smaller ma-gazines have exploded. The greatest excite-Columbus, Onto, April 14.-Adjutant-General Carrington has ordered the military ment prevails. The wharves, steeples, and laws to be carried into effect, providing for every available space is covered with peo-5000 regular militia, and a reserve of not less The U.S. ships are in the offing, but have than 35,000 men subject to immediate transfer into the regular force. The people irreot aided Maj. Anderson; it is too late now spective of party are offering their service. to come over the bar as the tide is ebbing .-From New York.

The ships appear to be quietly at anchor; they have not fired a gun yet.

The entire roof of the barracks is on ALBANY, N. Y., April, 14 .- It is rumored that Governor Morgan received dispatche from Lincoln asking for aid. Shells from Cumming's Point and Fort Lincoln's reply to the Virginia Moultrie are busting in and over Fort Sum-ter in quick succession. The Federal flag sioners dissatisfied the Republicans and Dem ocrats. The Seventh and Sixty-ninth Reginents have volunteered their services for the defence of Washington.

ting out fire. Every shot now seems to tell New York, April 15 .- Foreign per steam severely. The people are anxiously looking for Major Anderson to strike his flag. r Fulton.-The Austrian Gazette says that upwards of 250 Hungarian volunteers have ne to Naples. to ten o'clock to-day no one at Fort Moul-The Duke of Newcastle is appointed Gov rnor General of India. The alarming situation of Austria and Its y makes trade in France stagnant.

From Richmond. RICHMOND, April 14.-The Southern flag wa from the officers' quarters at Fort Moultrie like a whirlwind. Maj Anderson's only hope hoisted on the Capitol Saturday night with lemonstrations of joy. It was subsequently removed by the guar t. Island, with a view to land troops and silence RICHMOND, April 13 .- Convention .- The 5th section was amended so as not to effect Southern separate States. Adopted.

> The surrender of Fort Sumter was From Buffalo. BUFFALO, April 14 .- The numerous Eastern ities are entensely excited. Military are volunteering. A general determination i nanifested to support the Government.

From Indiana. Indianapolis, April 14.-Governor Morton ossesses information from all parts of Indiana that volunteer companies are forming everywhere. 30,000 men can be relied on to defend the national flag.

From Chicago. CHICAGO, April 14 .- The Governor calls the Legislature together on the 23d inst. From Madison, Ia. Madison, April 14 .- Several military com

anies are forming. dorris' Island under guard. Maj. Anderson At a Union meeting last night, it was re solved to maintain the Government. From Philadelphia. PHILADELPAIA, April 14 .- Gov. Curtin ha him. The wood work and officers' quarters gone to Washington. He says Pennsylvania can send 100,000 men to detend the Capitol. of Fort Sumter are all burned. No officers PHILADELPHIA, April 15 .- A reported p o-

> It is reported that the commanding officer Capt, Porter, will resign if Virginia secedes Volunteers are preparing to respond to the Government call. Two new regiments are PHILADELPHIA, April 15 .- Much excitement

ect to seize Fort Delaware, causes much ex

was caused by the Palmetto flag being hoisted over the office of the Mayor and Police. The enterior of the office would have been entirely torn out but for the interference of the Mayor. From Alexandria, Va. The city is strongly guarded at every ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 14 .- A meeting

was held last night to form home guards.-Resolutious were adopted to resist Northern aggression. From New York. New York, April 15 .- Albany advices say that the Governor issued a call for 25,000 have been and are now opposed in several men to aid the Government. States, by combinations too powerful to be

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, writes that he can send 300,000 men in 48 hours, if re-New York, April 14.—San Domingo advi ces say the surrender of the Republic surprised the people, and it is hinted that a bloody retribution will take place. The English and French Consuls protested

but our Representative made no move. From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, April 14.—The Union feeling has been unmistakably displayed since Fri Men with secession emblems have been chased by crowds and protected by the po-

The Bark Fannie Penshaw, hoisted the secession flag, but the crowd compelled a boy to take it down. The Captain rehoisted it and required 30 police to protect it.

The indignation is intense.

The rest of the vessels hoisted the Ameri can flag. From Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, April 14.—The news of the

surrender of Fort Sumter, creates a profound The people to a man will sustain the Administration. A home gnard is to be immediately organized to protect the city. Arrival of the Poney Express.

FORT KEARNEY, April 13 .- The California Pony Express has arrived. McDougal is again elected United States NEW YORK, April 15 .- The steamer Fulton has arrived at New York with Liverpool

dates of April 3rd. Cotton sales Monday and Tuesday 11,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 bales. The holiday produced quietness. Market generally unchanged; though in some cases orices were easier, but quotations are unhanged.
Manchester advices unfavorable; bread-

stuffs dull; quotations barely maintained; provisions dull; consols 91 a 91 for money and 91 a 91 for account. Estimated sales of cotton Wednesday 8,000 bales.

The steamer Ningara had arrived out. The Emperor of Austria rejected the demo-cratic programme of the Hungarian leader, and intends biding by the reforms already

granted and to receive the Ambassadors of the King of Italy. It is rumored that Garibaldi requested his officers to assemble in a fortnight. Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel held a conference at Genoa on the 2ad.

Russia .- The Czar's concessions are unse sfactory. The military are still concentrat-

lown on the 2nd. From Louisville. Louisville, April 15 .- The recent news erably paralyzed the people, who have anies are enlisting for the Southern

acy. It is rumored that several ompanies leave to-morrow. The citizens generally deplore the positions Louisville. April 15 .- The river is stanary with 13 feet wa Louisvilla, April 15 .- Accounts from several Northern localities represent that large

numbers of volunteers are enrolling under the National flag, and the general sentiment is to sustain the Administration. There is nothing further important up to the closing hour of the lines. Markets by Telegraph

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Flour sales 600 bbls 4 75a4 80; whisky 13a131; sugar sales 80 The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter created a profound sensation. The peo-

Holloway's Pills and Ointment,nflammation of the Kidneys and urino-genital organs. -In all internal inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladler, &c., caused by gravel or other local irritation gravel, and pronounced by eminent members of the faculty as 'incurable' all who took these remedies reovered but one, and he, despairing of success, disontinued them after one weeks' use. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and \$1 per box or pot.

We have just learned that McLEAN'S STRE CORDIAL will cure the various diseases pre children. It is necessary every parent should keep upply on hand, and when required give as directed Try it-it is pleasant to take. See advertises

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RETURNING Leave Louisville, Arrive at Nashville, TRAIN NO. 1 runs daily-all other trains daily, Sun TRAIN NO. 1 makes direct connection at Louisville or Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Both Trains make direct connection for Cincinnati. Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, and all points North and Northwest.

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april 16-dtf J. B. ANDERSON, Superintendent Notice to Shippers. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

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Nashville, April 16th, 186t.

H AVING caught up with the accumulated freights at Nashville, the extra charges on Through Freights for Storage and extra Drayage, has been removed.

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For New Orleans, THE substantial steamer RED ROVER, STRONG, Master, will depart as above and all inrediate landings, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at Velock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board to A. HAMILTON, or april H. H. HARRISON, Agents.

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4:30 P. M., Runs daily through to Memphis in 17 Il points in the South and West. The 5:30 A. M. Train connects at Tait's Station with Slaughter & Co's. line of Four Horse Coaches for Hop-kinsville, Henderson, &c. A. ANDERSON,

Harding's Addition.

I Court at Nashville, at November Term, 1860, in above case, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House in Nashville, on SATURDAY, MAY 4th, 1861, the undivided half interest owned by the defendant, C. F. Thurston, in a Lot on Jackson street in Harding's Addition, fronting 12I feet on said Jackson street and running back — feet to an alley — feet wide. This lot is made up of lots Nos. 60 and 61 and 17 feet of lot No. 62, and is the same property sold to said Thurston by W. Warne. by W. Warne.
TERMS—Eight months' credit with interest from the day of sale, purchaser to give notes with approved security. Sale without redemption.
apr14-tds J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE next ordinary drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba will take place at Havanah, on

Saturday, April 20, 186L 360,000 DOLLARS Sorteo Numero 653 Ordinario.

Capital Prize 100,000 Dollars. 

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